

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



HIGHLIGHTS

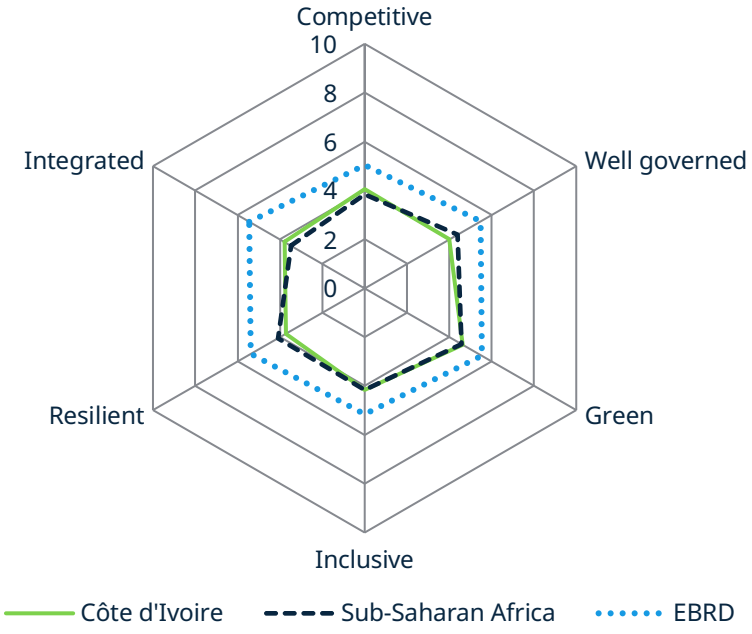
- **Growth remains robust despite the difficult international environment**. Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 6.5 per cent in 2025, while inflation remained very low at 0.1 per cent. Growth is moderating in 2026 as lower cocoa prices weigh on household income and higher global oil prices raise energy costs. Mining, oil and services remain supportive of growth.
- **Côte d'Ivoire completed its International Monetary Fund (IMF) programmes in June 2026 and secured strong sovereign funding**, boosting market confidence. The country's debt sustainability rating was upgraded to low risk, Côte d'Ivoire currently being the only country in sub-Saharan Africa with a "low risk of debt distress". The country also secured its first sustainability-linked loan. Its 2026-30 National Development Plan attracted CFA 47,820 billion (€72.9 billion) in pledges.
- **The authorities continue to pursue important sectoral reforms**, including a new 15-year mining and energy strategy, and efforts to move cocoa activities up the value chain.

For more information about country macroeconomic developments, please consult our latest Regional Economic Prospects report.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2027

- **Preserve fiscal and debt sustainability while protecting priority spending.** The authorities should maintain their revenue mobilisation and prudent debt management efforts, particularly as higher oil prices and efforts to limit any pass-through to consumers could put pressure on fuel-tax revenues and the fiscal balance.
- **Accelerate private-sector-led growth and economic transformation.** The strong financial backing for the National Development Plan 2026-30 provides a solid platform for investment. The priority now will be to translate commitments into projects on the ground, particularly by improving the business environment and crowding in private capital.
- **Increase agricultural productivity and resilience.** Reforms should focus on the cocoa and cashew nut sectors. They should include measures to improve productivity, marketing and domestic processing, while supporting diversification into other agricultural value chains and strengthening resilience to climate and commodity-price shocks.

ASSESSMENT OF TRANSITION QUALITIES (1-10)



For more on reforms and transition qualities, see Chapter 5 of the Transition Report 2026-27.

KEY REFORMS AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS[1]

National Development Plan 2026-30

- In February 2026 the government formally adopted the National Development Plan 2026-30, built around four pillars – economic transformation, human capital, resilience to climate and geopolitical shocks, and governance. This ambitious plan targets average annual growth of 7.2 per cent, as well as an increase in the investment rate from 25.4 per cent to 34.5 per cent of GDP by 2030. The plan has a total estimated cost of CFA 114.8 trillion (€175 billion), 70 per cent of which is expected to come from the private sector.

1 From the fourth quarter of 2025 to October 2026.

- To help close the financing gap, Côte d'Ivoire signed a US$ 1 billion (€860 million) Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with the United Nations in April 2026 (around 40 per cent of which was already secured or in the pipeline at signing). It secured pledges of CFA 47,820 billion (€72.9 billion), roughly four times its original request, from 49 partner countries at a Consultative Group meeting in Abidjan in July 2026.

Revenue mobilisation

- The 2026 Finance/Tax Annex introduced several domestic revenue measures: shifting property tax to a market-value assessment basis; the nationwide rollout of the Standardised Electronic Invoice to all taxpayers; and a new 30 per cent digital tax on foreign e-commerce platforms without a local presence, applicable once remote sales to Ivorian consumers exceed CFA 50 million (€76,000) a year.
- These measures form part of the country's broader Medium-Term Revenue Mobilisation Strategy, which aims to raise tax revenue from around 15 per cent of GDP in 2025 to 18-20 per cent medium term.

Sustainability-linked loan

- In September 2025 Côte d'Ivoire issued its first sustainability-linked loan, a €433 million facility with Standard Chartered, backed by the first-ever combination of World Bank International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) guarantee products. The issue ties borrowing costs to measurable climate targets that increase the share of non-hydro renewable energy and reduce deforestation.
- The loan builds on the Sustainability-Linked Finance Framework launched in July 2025 and the same policy-based guarantee platform that supported Côte d'Ivoire's earlier debt-for-development swap.

Integrated Mineral Resources and Energy Policy

- In December 2025 the government adopted the Integrated Mineral Resources and Energy Policy, a 15-year strategic framework for the mining, hydrocarbon and energy sectors, with an estimated cost of CFA 38 trillion (€57.9 billion). It replaces previously siloed sectoral planning with a single reference framework for state, private-sector and international partner initiatives.
- The policy aims to double the sector's contribution to GDP from 7 per cent to 14 per cent by 2040, positioning mining and energy as the economy's second pillar after agriculture. Priorities include boosting local processing over raw exports and raising the share of renewables in the energy mix.